published every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY mornings.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE,

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Chings and Chonghts in Europe. Correspondence of The Tribune.

cession of the Fat Ox-Destitution risian Press on the Spanish Marriage-Guizot's Policy-Napoleon-Speech of M. Berryer in the Champlished by them-Suggestions for the like in America-The Institution of the Desconesses-The New York

I bade adicu to Paris the twenty-fifth of Febru. ary, just as we had had one fine day. It was the only one of really delightful weather, from mornwing till night, that I had to enjoy all the while I was at Paris, from the thirteenth November till the twenty-fifth February. Let no one abuse our climate; even in Winter it is delightful, compared to the Parisian Winter of mud and mist.

Paris-The Reclamation of Idiots.

- School for Idiots near

This one fine day brought out the Parisian world in its gayest colors. I never saw anything more animated or prettier, of the kind, than the promenade that day in the Champs Elystes. Such avowed as yet by politicians. crowds of gay equipages, with cavaliers and their

as published, but the fact cannot be suppressed so a second time.

but the need of some radical measures of reform is the lake. I heard Guizot speak one day are making considerable progress, and wherever strength, nor is even his panoply of proof. they spread the necessity of some practical application of the precepts of Christ, in lieu of the mumjects-such as is animated by the hope of prevengequine lover of his kind, of a philanthropist in the ted to make a selection honorable to us and of value stones on the highway to throw at the prophets.

Amid so many great causes for thought and anxiety, how childish has seemed the endless goesip has given himself to the plan with inderatigable of the Parisian press on the subject of the Spanish perseverance, and I hope our country will not be ir riage-how melancholy the flimsy falsehoods of backward to accord him that furtherance he has M. Guizot-more melaneholy the avowal so naively | known how to conquer from his countrymen. made, amid those falsehoods that to his mind expediency is the best policy. This is the policy, nity of a leisurely survey of the Imprimeri Royale, said be, that has made France so prosperous .-Indeed, the success is correspondent with the means a more favorable time, and of the operations of the though in quite another sense than that he meant. Mint also. It was at his request that the Librarian I went to the Hotel des Invalides, supposing I of the Chamber showed me the manuscripts of should be admitted to the spot where repose the Rousseau, which are not always seen by the asbes of Napoleon, for though I love not pilgrimages stranger. He also introduced me to one of the to sepulchres, and prefer paying my homage to the Evening Schools of the Frères Chretiens, where living spirit, rather than to the dust it once anima- I saw, with pleasure, how much can be done for ted. I should have liked to muse a moment beside the working classes, only by evening lessons. In his urn, but as yet the visiter is not admitted there. reading and writing, adults had made surprising But in the library one sees the picture of Napoleon | progress, and still more so in drawing. I saw crossing the Alps, opposite to that of the present King of the French. Just as they are they should good models made by hard handed porters and serve as frontispieces to two chapters of history .- errand-boys with their brass badges on their In the first the seed was sewn in a field of blood | breasts. The benefits of such an accomplishment indeed, but the seed of all that is vital in the present are, in my eyes, of the highest value, giving them. period. By Napoleon the career was really laid by insensible degrees, their part in the glories of open to talent, and all that is really great in France art and science, in the tranquil refinements of home. now consists in the possibility that talent finds of Visions rose in my mind of all that might be done struggling to the light. Paris is a great intellectual in our country by associations of men and wo center, and there is a Chamber of Deputies to re- men who have received the benefits of literary present the people very different from the poor, culture giving such evening lessons throughout nited Assembly politically so called. Their tri- our cities and villages. Should I ever return, bune is that of literature, and one needs not to beg shall propose to some of the like-minded, an assotickets to mingle with the audience. To the actually ciation for such a purpose, and try the experiment shot him with a pistol. so-called Chamber of Deputies I was indebted for of one of these schools of Christian brothers with two pleasures. First and greatest, a sight of the the vow of disinterestedness, but without the robe I saw them and touched them—those manuscripts these men, some of whom seemed to me truly good, as he has celebrated them, written on the fine I could not away with.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1847.

WHOLE NO. 1896.

VOL. VII. NO. 28.

BY GREELEY & McELRATH.

force and scope and equal in polish to M. Berryer. | more extensive survey.

Nothing can be more pitiful than the manner in which the infamous affair of Cracow is treated on at least the satisfaction of feeling that if something all hands. There is not even the affectation of no- true can be revealed-if something wise and kind ble feeling about it. La Mennais and his coadju- shall be perseveringly tried, it stands a chance of ers in the Chamber-French Vivacity tors published in La Reforme an honorable and nearer success than ever before-for much light has -Amusing Scene-Guizot Speaking manly Protest, which the public rushed to devour been let in at the windows of the world, and many -The Evening School of the Frfres der! for it was the only crumb of comfort offered to The influence of such a one I felt in visiting the Chretiens -- The great good accom- those who have the nobleness to hope that the con- School for Idiots, near Paris. by Körner in the prayer of such a man :

"O God, save me
Thy wife, child, and hearth,
Then my harvest also;
Though thy lighting scorch to blackness all
the rest of human kind." A sentiment which finds its paraphrase in the following vulgate of our land :

It is very amusing to be in the Chamber of Dengamazons flying through their midst on handsome ties when some dull person is speaking. The French love on those distorted and opaque vases of human and swift horses! On the promenade what groups have a truly Greek vivacity; they cannot endure of passably pretty ladies, with excessively pretty to be bored. Though their conduct is not very dignifiame. I thought his heart could never fail to be bounets, announcing in their hues of light green, fied, I should like a corps of the same kind of sharppeach blossom and primrose the approach of Spring, shooters in our legislative assemblies when honoraand charming children-for French children are ble gentlemen are addressing their constituents charming. I cannot speak with equal approbation and not the assembly, repeating in lengthy, of the files of men sauntering arm in arm; one windy, clumsy paragraphs what has been the well. One little fellow, with whom the difficulty sees few flue-looking men in Paris : the air half- truism of the newspaper press for months pre- seemed to be that an excess of nervous sensibility military, half dandy, of self-esteem and savoir faire, | vious, wickedly wasting the time that was given us | paralyzed instead of exciting the powers, recited is not particularly interesting; nor are the glassy to learn something for ourselves, and help our felstere and fumes of bad clears exactly what one low creatures. In the French Chamber, if a man most desires to encounter, when the heart is open who has nothing to say ascends the tribune, the and do carpenters' work. One of the cases most ed by the breath of Spring zephyrs and the hope of audience swarm with the noise of a myriad bee hives ; the President rises on his feet, and brought there about two years and a half ago, at But a French crowd is always gay, full of quick passes the whole time of the speech in taking the age of thirteen, in a state of brutality-and of turns and drolleries; most amusing when most pet | the most violent exercise, stretching himself to | ferocious brutality. I read the Physician's report whent it represents what is so agreeable in the look imposing, ringing his bell every two minutes. of him at that period: he discovered no ray of decharacter of the nation. We have now seen it on shouting to the Representatives of the Nation to cency or reason; entirely beneath the animals in two good occasions, the festivities of the new year | be decorous and attentive, in vain. The more he | the exercise of the senses | ha discovered a restless by Eugene Sue. An immense crowd of the audience, as only a Frenchman could-cer res and little invention followed the emblem of of embarrassment rather-screaming out his sen- fore an inlet could be obtained to his mind then taty : indeed few among the people could have tences, stretching out both arms with an air of it was through the means of mathematics. He de had the heart for such a sham, knowing how the injured dignity, panting, growing red in the face, lights in the figures, can draw and name them all, power classes have suffered from hunger this Win- the hubbub of voices were stopped an instant. At detects them by the touch when blindfolded. Each signs of this are kept out of sight in Paris. last he pretended to be exhausted, stopped and mental gesture of the kind he still follows up with facts, though in the tone of vulgar and exaggerated calm. He seized the occasion, and shouted out a manner are still that of an idiot, but he has been declamation, unhappily common to productions on sentence; but it was the only one he was able to the Radical side, was suppressed almost as soon make heard. They were not to be trapped inate and name colors and perfumes which before that the people in the Provinces have suffered most | ing that commands interest, as Berryer did, the | earlier, no doubt, far more might have been don terribly amid the vaunted prosperity of France. effect of this vivacity is very pleasing; the mur- for him, but the degree of success is an earnest While Louis Philippe lives, the gases, compress- mur of feeling that rushes over the assembly is which must encourage to perseverance in the most ed by his strong grasp, may not burst up to light; so quick and electric-light, too, as the ripple on seemingly hopeless cases. I thought sorrowfully not less strongly felt in France than elsewhere, and short time. His manner is very deficient in digthe time will come before long when such will be nity-has not even the dignity of station; you see solaced by similar care. I hope ample provision imperatively demanded. The doctrines of Fourier the man of cultivated intellect, but without inward may ere long be made for these Pariahs of the hu-

I saw in the Library of Deputies some books intended to be sent to our country through M. Vattemeries of a worn-out ritual, cannot fail to be felt. mare. The French have shown great readiness such acts of love are balmy for the heart. The more I see of the terrible ills which infests the and generosity with regard to his project, and I body politic of Europe, the more indignation I feel earnestly hope that our country, if it accept these at the selfishness or stupidity of those in my own tokens of good-will, will show both energy and country who oppose an examination of these sub- judgment in making a return. I do not speak from myself alone, but from others whose opinion is ention. The mind of Fourier is, in many respects, un. titled to the highest respect, when I say it is not by congenial to mine. Educated in an age of gross sending a great quantity of documents of merely materialism, he is tainted by its faults; in attempts | local interest, that would be esteemed lumber in to reorganize society, he commits the error of mak. our garrets at home, that you pay respect to a naing soul the result of health of body, instead of body tion able to look beyond the binding of a book. If the clothing of soul-but his heart was that of a anything is to be sent, let persons of ability be dept sense of Jesus-his views are large and noble, -his to the French. They would like documents from life was one dedevout study on these subjects, and our Congress—what is important as to commence bould pity the person who, after the briefest so and manufactures; they would also like much what re in Manchester and Lyons—the most superfican throw light on the history and character of our rial acquaintance with the population of London and Aborigines. This project of international exchange Paris -could seek to hinder a study of his thoughts | could not be carried on to any permanent advantage or be wanting in reverence for his purposes But without accredited agents on either side, but in its always, always, the unthinking mob has found present shape it wears an aspect of good feeling that is valuable and may give a very desirable im pulse to thought and knowledge. M. Vattemare

> To his complaisance I was indebted for opports which gave me several suggestions I shall impart at with the highest pleasure, excellent copies of ousseau treasured in their Library. and the subdued priestly manner, which even in

white paper, tied with ribbon-yellow and faded I visited also a Protestant institution called that

age has made them, yet at their touch I seemed to of the Deaconesses, which pleased me in some re feel the fire of youth, immortally glowing, more and spects. Beside the regular Créche, they take the more expansive, with which his soul has pervaded sick children of the poor, and nurse them till they this century. He was the precursor of all we most are well. They have also a refuge like that of the this century. He was the precursor of all we most prize; true. his blood was mixed with madness, and the course of his actual life made some detours through which members of the most unjustly treated else in the option of the advertiser. The Cents a line for the material of the most unjustly treated with rough which members of the most unjustly treated through and four Cents for each subsequent one.

The course of his actual life made some detours through which members of the most unjustly treated with rough villanous places, but his spirit was intimate class of society may return to peace and usefulness. With the fundamental truths of human nature, and fraught with prophecy: there is none who has given formal—and the treatment shows ignorance of human nature. fraught with prophecy: there is none who has given | formal-and the treatment shows ignorance of hubirth to more life for this age; his gifts are yet un- man nature. I see nothing that shows so enlighttold; they are too present with us; but he who ened a spirit as The Home, a little germ of good thinks really must often think with Rousseau, and which I hope flourishes and finds active aid in learn him even more and more: such is the method | the community. I remember that last year much of genius to ripen fruit for the crowd by those rays | regret was felt that application had not been made previous to the general breaking up of the 1st The second pleasure was in the speech of M. of May for such gifts of household stuff as families Berryer, when the Chamber was discussing the are usually glad to spare from their transit, and the address to the King. Those of Thiers and Guirot humblest of which would be useful there. I hope had been, so far, more interesting, as they stood for the appeal has been made this year. I am sure it nore that was important-but M. Berryer is the would be effectual in many instances. I have colmost eloquent speaker of the House. His oratory | lected many facts with regard to this suffering class s. indeed, very good, not logical, but plausible, of women, both in England and in France. I have full and rapid, with occasional bursts of flame and seen them under the thin veil of gayety, and in the showers of sparks, though indeed no stone of size horrible tatters of utter degradation. I have seen out by the crater. Although the oratory of our a general heartlesaness in women of more favored country is very inferior to what might be expect- and protected lives, which I can only ascribe to making Progress - Review of Fou- ed from the perfect freedom and powerful motive atter ignorance of the facts. If a proclamation of rier's Life and Character-The Pa. for development of genius in this province, it pre- some of them can remove it. I hope to make such sents several examples of persons superior in both | a one in the hour of riper judgment, and after a

> federation of nations may yet be conducted on the | time by the impatience of the crowd-for there are basis of divine justice and human right. Most men really none such, but only beings so below the who touched the subject, apparently weary of average standard, so partially organized that it is feigning, appeared in their genuine colors of the difficult for them to learn or to sustain themselves. calmost, most complacent selfishness. As described I wept the whole time I was in this place a shower of sweet and bitter tears, of joy at what had been done, grief for all that I and others possess and cannot impart to these little ones. But patience tender. He is a man of seven or eight-and twenty who formerly came there only to give lessons i writing, but became so interested in his charge The latter clause, indeed, is not quite frankly that he came at last to live among them and to serve them. They sing the hymns he writes for them, and as I saw his fine countenance looking in poems with a touching childish grace and perfect raised from his sensual state, and can now discrim-When any one is speak | were all alike to him. He is partially redeemed for a of the persons of this class whom I have known in man race : every case of the kind brings its blessings with it, and observation on these subjects

General Election Law.

This law forms chapter 240 of the Statutes of the end of this month, contains 23 sections, and prescribes the following oath to voters when challenged:

"You do swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that you have been a citizen of the United States for ten days, and are now of the age of twenty-one years, that you have been an inhabitant of this State for one year next preceding this election, and for the last four months a resident of this county; that you have been for thirty days next preceding this election a resident of this Assembly district, for Senate or Congressional district or districts, ward, town, village or city, as the case may be, naming any or all of the foregoing districts, ward, town, village or city, as the case may be, naming any or all of the foregoing districts, ward, town, village or city, as the case may be chosen for whem said person offers to vote;) that you are now a resident of this town, (or) Ward, as the case may be,) and of the election district in which you now offer to vote; and that you have not made any bet or wager, and are not directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of this election, and that you have not voted at this election.

The 17th section turns away gamblers. It is in "You do swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that The 17th section turns away gamblers. It is in

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election who previously thereto shall have been convicted of bri-bery or of any infamous crime, unless he shall have been pardoned and restored to all the rights of a citizen, or who shall make any bet or wager or be directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election, at which such person may offer to vote."

Judicial Nominations .- Loss.

Albany Co-Robert J. Hilton, County Judge Orville H. Chittenden, Surrogate; Jacob I. Werner, District Attorney : Hugh Conger, Associate Justice. Cortland-Henry Stephens, Surrogate and Judge

Wm. W. Northrup, District Attorney. Queens-Henry I. Hagner, Judge and Surrogate

ohn G. Lamperson, District Attorney. ASTI-REST-Albany .- Judge, E. C. Litchfield urrogate, Charles F. Bouton : District Attorney, John

THE COMMISSION for deciding upon the lan of a Floating Dock, to be built at each of the Naval ations of Philadelphia, Pensacola and Portsmouth, arrived yesterday from Philadelphia. It is composed of Commodores Downs and Turner, Mr. Pook, Nazal Constructor, Mr. Baldwin, Civil Engineer, and Col. Gads den of S. C. gentlemen distinguished for their scientific

A BRITISH DESERTER SHOT.-The St. John New-Brunswicker mentions that James Brannen, private, 33d regiment, was shot by a Corporal, while in chase of him and other deserters. Brannen leveled a stick heavily loaded with lead at the Corporal, who, In self-defence,

THE NEW LIBRARY OF LAW AND EQUITY .-The May number of this valuable work has been issued risburg, Pa. and is for sale by William H. Graham, Tri-Buildings. The work is published in monthly numbers of 160 pages each, at \$7 per annum.

Doubts for Future Solution The predominance of the Whigs in the next House of Representatives may furnish the country with a series of interesting developments.

to calculate the cost of War. It is natural to all nen, however, to wish to be informed of the consideration they receive for moneys expended: a

Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, Buena Vista Vera Cruz Cerro Gordo, &c. were all glopressfier to the dramatist, the novelist and the as he shall deem expedient. to the purpose: the impression of our superiority

We have defeated armies, captured cities, appropriated whole provinces, and all within a solar revolution. Each of our Generals is a Cosar veni-ridi-vici men, all of them. Two of them have Soon we shall revel in the Halls of the Montezu-

of years, after committing every possible and wanton The fathers have eaten some grapes, and the chil But what is posterity to us? the day '-say the Bible and Gen. Cass-" is the

The House of Representatives-constituted as we hope and believe it will be-may undertake to find out what consideration moved Mr. sident Polk to furnish the Mexicans with one of the Cruz, and furnish " aid and comfort to the enemy ! ure Loco-Focos at home, or purchase traitors in can-not well read in Grotius, like Mr. Publicist Ingersoll, not so versed in the rules of civilized warfare as Mr. Commodore Stockton, or Mr. Gen Kearney-the pleasant alternative of being shot by his own Government, or being hung by ours, as a

gratify the curiosity of the country, and add to its stock of "useful and entertaining knowledge."

we perceive, much more destructive than first reported by Telegraph. The buildings destroyed were the extensive cabinet ware establishment of Messrs, J. & J. Williams ; the sarge warehouse of William Chestnut, wholesale grocer; Middleton & Dorey's eigar and snut nanufactory; and Peter Kernan's cracker and biscuit men-some forty in number-lost all their tools, the aggregate value of which is about \$5,000. Mr. Chestnut would be as rich in suggestion for the thought as was insured for \$20,000; loss supposed to be about 10 or \$15,000 more than that sum. Dorsey & Middleto lose about \$2,500; insured for \$1,000. Conway & Arm strong, grocerymen, were damaged about \$2,000; fully 1847, is applicable to the elections of Judges at insured. The whole amount of property consumed was estimated by persons on the ground at from \$150,000 to

> A FRANK ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .- The New York Evangelist, a very influential and high-toned religious press, has the following :

Evangelist, a very influential and high-toned religious press, has the following:

To the shame of the church it must be spoken, the foremost men in some of our philanthropic movements, in the interpretation of the spirit of the age, in the practical applications of Christianity, in the reformation of abuses, in the vindication of the rights of man, are men who make no profession, and when we have no reason to believe to be experimentally acquainted with Christianity. The church has pusillantinously left not only the working our, but the very reins of certain necessary reforms of the day in the hands of men, who if not before inimical to Christianity, will be made so by Christianity's neglect of what it is its proper mission to look after. They are doing practically with all their might, for humanity's sake, what the church ought to be doing as heartily, through its ministry and representative men, for Christ's sake.

And if they succeed, as succeed they will, in abolishing alavery, in banishing intemperance, in killing war, in resusaining the intousness, in reforming social abuses, then the recoil upon Christianity, the antagonist reflection from these Christianity of the age, get ahead of the church in morals and in the practical work of Christianity. In some instances they are already a long ways ahead. And we might specify individuals and journals in this country that are far before the recognized organs of the church, in the selvocacy of truth and right-coursess and liberty. It would be difficult to say whether there is the more disgrace or danger in a fact like this.

We learn from Scripture, and it is a little remarkable

whether there is the more disgrace or disager in a faci-like this.

We learn from Scripture, and it is a little remarkable that it is the only exact definition of religion found in the sacred volume, that pure religion, and undefined be-fore God even the Father is this, to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep oneself un-spotted from the world. Look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others. Remember them that are in bonds as bound with thein; whatsoever ye would that others should do to you, do we even so to them.

A FEAT IN TELEGRAPHING.—The Pittaburgh Gazette gives a statement of an exceedingly delicate operation performed by Mr. Bacous, the telegraphic operation in that city. This consisted in writing out a long message from the sound alone. The writing out a long message from the sound alone. The writing stile being out of order, it was necessary to remove and repair it, but by the slight "tick" of the magnet, every letter was distinguished and every word correctly reported during a whole day. The Gazette says:

"We regard the working of this line since it was opened in January, as demonstrating its superiority over all others in the country. With a few tridling exceptions it has been in operation to Lancaster over the worst route in the country, and hence to Philadelphia, in general, it has had fewer and shorter interruptions than any other line in the Union. The storms which prostrated other lines did but little damage to this. Mr. O'Reilly may well be proud of this triumph of the great model line of the Union."

Accident at Utica.—We hear that on Sunday

Accident at Utica. -We hear that on Sunday

Mayor's Message.

To the Hon, the Common Council of the City of New York GENTLEMEN: It is made the duty of the Mayor, by the Charter of the City, "to communicate to the if he shall deem it necessary or expedient, a general statement of the situation and condition of the City, in relation to its government finances and improvements, Council, all such measures connected with the Police and the improvement of its Covernment and Finances.

The finances of this City, from their magnitude and importance, claim a careful scrutiny and watchful super-The sacrifice of life, if not so | zens by taxation, is fearfully large, and it should be constantly bern in mind that the burden thus imposed falls

stantly born in mind that the burden thus imposed falls with heavy weight upon the laboring and industrious classes of our citizens.

Whatever, therefore, can be done to reduce the City expenditures and diminish our debt, thus leaving with the citizes, for his own use and enjoyment, the fruits of his own industry, will, I doubt not, receive your cordial cooperation and support.

DEBT OF THE CITY.

I have ascertained from the Controller that on the 30th April, 1847, the net total debt of the City was \$12.787,833 99.

This debt is composed of the following items

1. The balance due, after applying the present pro-ceeds to the sinking fund. \$11,748,379.33 2. The funded or dosting

debt.redeemable in yearly in

the City Government for the current year, including the estimated revenue, which is \$66.850, is \$1.859,474 00 Of which there have been expended and paid out from Jan. 1, 1847, to May 4..... 683,346 32 Leaving for the expenditures for the balance of the expenditures for the balance of the second second

of the expenditures for the balof the year, and to meet existing
racts, and outstanding warrants....\$1.176,127.68
it it difficult to estimate the amount of these liable.
From the best information I can obtain, I am
statisfied that a large amount of this sum has been
aided by contracts, and unpaid demands upon the
rry, and it is important that you should be accuinformed of the sum at your disposal for the reer of the year.

There ascertained that the appropriations for the year for additions to docks, piers and wherves, is \$55,000; that contracts have already been made since January, 1847, and money paid on account of this appropriation, amounting to \$64,903.55.

shop. Several other establishments were more or less injured. Messers, Williams were insured for \$15,000, which will cover about half their loss. Their work men—some forty in number—lost all their tools, the

a large reduction in the expenses of this broadcast can be effected by the speedy removal of the limites to the buildings erected on Blackwell's Island, and by the sale of the lands and property now owned by the City at Bellevue; and in this connection I would strongly urge upon your attention the establishment of a Work-House, where those supported at the public expense can be sonstantly and usefully employed. This would not only add to the health and comfort of the inmates, but the products of their labor would tend greatly to reduce the expense of maintaining them, and lessen the burden of taxation already so heavily imposed.

The condition of the children heretofore left at the Farms on Long Island, claims your early attention. They are now in the buildings on Blackwell's Island which will soon be occupied by the inmates of the Alms House at Bellevue, who will be removed thence, and adequate provision for the accommodation of these children must be made.

the health and comfort of those who from want and minfortane are compelled to seek support from public charity.

I am well satisfied that the present arrangements for the medical treatment of the inmates of the Alma House. Prisons and Lunatic Asylum are utterly inadequate to their wants; and it is your imperative duty to provide enlarged facilities for this purpose, and the best medical talent which the City affords.

The mode in which expenditures are made in some in anches of this Department seems to me to demand your prompt action. The amount of donations for outdoor, poor last year was \$46,4850 is large sum, and one expended upon the sole responsibility of the Superintend dent of Out Door Poor, and I respectfully urge upon you the expediency of devising means to reduce this large expenditure, and to provide such checks as will insure a strict accountability in the Disbursing Officer.

Another source of expense in this Department is the confinencent and support in our prisons of persons detained as witnesses. They are here confined indiscriminately with convicts, and even with those against whom they may be called on to testify, and on this subject I cannot too strongly urge immediate action, as the practice is frought with moral and physical evils, which demand immediate correction. The language of one of my predecessors on this subject is so forcible and so spt. I cannot forbear quoting it: "He hopes that your sense of justice and humanity will not permit more time to elapse than is necessary with proper investigation and deliberation to make such change, so that this foul blot upon our character as a civilized, humane and Christian community should be erdificated. It is proper while all uding to this Department that I should call your at-

tention to the set recently passed by the Legislature, regulating the bonding and commutation of alien passengers, and taking from the City the responsibility of supporting those who may henceforth become chargeable as paupers. The Commission instituted by virtue of this law has not yet been organized so as to enable me to

the opinion of candid and observing fininds that the good order and quiet of the City have not been more conspicuous than under the former system.

On the 15th March, 1847, the Chief of Police reported to the Board of Aldermen that although the nominal force of the Police under his control comprised 200 men there were but 670 fit for ordinary duty, and that during the three months ending January 31, 1847, the actual loss of services of Policemen from sickness and suspensions, amounted to 6,172 days, being an average of 67 meneach day; and as there are 42 men on day stations who do not perform duty during the night, the number actually available for night service can only be 561 men, but one-half of whom are on duty at a time, and yet this system, which affords so little protection to elitzens and their property, more especially at night, its supported and continued at an annual expense of \$479,000. This enormous expense is for salarice only, and not include the lighting of the station-houses, which in some instances at least, has been done at great expense.

max, and prescribe the terns upon which we are willing to annex the Empire of the Actors. Shall we then, weep, like Alexander, because we have no more works to conquer! No! If we weep at all, it will be becouse we have he that the second of the second of

Actual amount of City debt, on use pril. 1847. See pril. 1847. See pril. 1847. See pril. 1848. See proditures of the City for the year 1846, exceeded its revenues and the amount collected by taxation, by the sum of \$31.737 15. Notwithstanding, therefore, the high rate of the taxes last year, the amount raised was not sufficient to meet the expenses by this sum, and it has therefore been added to the taxes to be laid for the present year. The Legislature have just passed a law, on the application of fine late Common Council, authorizing the raising by tax of the following sums for the expenses of the City:

Ye For general expenditures, including Police,
Lamps and Gas. \$1,792,624 60

Redeemption of Floating Debt. \$20,000 60

Redeemption of Floating Debt. \$20,000 60

Deficiency of Water Loan Interest. \$20,000 60

Deficiency of Tax, for 1846. See pril 184, exceeded its revenues and the amount raised was not sufficient to meet the expenses to the city for the common Schoola. \$1,792,624 60

Deficiency of Tax, for 1846. See pril 184, exceeded its revenues and the amount raised was inch and stated was not sufficient to meet the expenses to the late of the expense of the City Government. The not expense for this object last year was entirely an all the duties of day police would be as efficiently insured from the increased number of men on dury insured from the increased number of men on dury insured from the increased number of men on dury insured from the increased number of men on dury insured from the increased number of men on dury insured from the increased number of men on dury insured from the increased number of men on dury insured from the increased number of men on dury insured from the increased number of men on dury insured from the increasing expenditures under the seminant of the City Government. The net expension of this Department of the City Government. The net expense for this object last year was the fact of the expension of the sevent in this Department of the City Government. The net expense for th

ben disposed of, and the most rigid economy and eaution in hearting new expenses are necessary, or the means of the City will prove inadequate to carry on the government of the year. This can only be accomplished by ment for the year. This can only be accomplished by refusing to incur any expense, not imperatively called for, and by retrenching and curtailing every branch of for, and by retrenching and curtailing every branch of the public service, and by the abolition of every office mot indispensably noncessary to the good government of the City. Our constituents have become justly and greatly alarmed at the enormous and increasing expenditure of the city. Our constituents have become justly and greatly alarmed at the enormous and increasing expenditure of the first of that street \$15, while those lighted with an analytic of the Street of the street \$15, while those lighted with the cost about \$11 each. As the gas afforde the most light and as it is believed to the city could be lighted with the cost about \$11 each. As the gas afforde the most light and as it is believed to the city could be lighted with the cost about \$11 each. As the gas afforde the most light and as it is believed to the city could be lighted with the cost and the common and increasing expenditures to their reduction.

I hence the means are closes a summent of the streets, markets, station-houses, &c. for the year 1846 amounted to \$162,830 al. There are about \$2,000 lamps and those the city. Our constituents have become justly and greatly assumed to \$162,830 al. There are about \$11 per lamp, and those the control of the streets, and the streets, and the streets, as soon as it can be effected, with gas.

Alms HOUSE DEPARTMENT.

This subject however, will doubtless receive your early prover cases of DYSPEPSIA are proved to the control of all the streets, as soon as it can be effected, with gas.
This subject however, will doubtless receive your early
consideration, and to your wisdom I commit it, in the
assurance that you will adopt such measures as will conduce to economy in expenditure and the convenience of
our citizens.

CROYON ACCEPTAGE.

CROTON AQUEDUCT.

from private dwellings into the public sewers from the let May, 1846, to the 30th April, 1847, have been \$5,289, and the expenses for the construction of new culverts and repairing, and cleaning sewers for the same period, was \$5,077.80. There are now 22 miles of public and private sewers in the City, and during the current year a large addition to them will be made.

The importance of proper drainage to every city is so universally conceded, and its necessity so imperiously demanded in our own Metropolis, that your action will be but secondary in granting the applications for new sewers which will be made to you. A number of those now in use are totally unsuited to the purposes for which they were constructed, in point of size and the imperfect manner of their construction. To prevent a recurrence of this evil, and for the purpose of procuring the information necessary for the proper legislation on this subject. Commission has been instituted to inquire into and report upon this matter in detail, and the results of their investigations will be presented to you, when I doubt not the subject will receive that attention which its importance as connected so directly with the health of the City demands.

With reference to the Printing and Stationery, I cannot divest myself of the belief that a greet saving in the amount annually expended under these heads can be effected. It is a source of just complaint that this item of expenditure is unnecessarily large, and I submit for your consideration the propriety of adopting some plan whereby this extravagance may be checked. The sum paid for Printing and Stationery is a specific or provision for having all the Printing and Stationery which is paid for out of the City Tressury furnished by contract. The abuses existing and long practiced under these heads, need, I am sure, only to be called to your attention, to be corrected by your prompt action.

DOCKS AND SLIPS.

The value of this species of property belonging to the City is estimated at from \$1.500,000 to \$2,000.000,

Beneral Notices.

OHRISTIE'S

GALVANIC BELT.

discoveries has caused numerous attempts to enable them. The public are respectfully quarted against all those limitations as they are entirely workhess.

The only Agency in New York for CHRISTIE'S Gens ine Gaivanic and Magnetic Caratives is at the Carative of the Carat